



LABOR CLARION

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COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.
MURPHY APPOINTED.
HUMAN RIGHTS IGNORED.
THE NEW FREEDOM PARTY.
A LOCAL DICTATORSHIP.

SIERRA 35

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION,
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*Market at Fifth
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 2.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1921

No. 50

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Murphy Appointed

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COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Employers have wrecked the Australian compulsory arbitration act, which they forced upon the commonwealth, and Justice Higgins, president of the federal arbitration court since 1907, has announced that he will resign when his term expires, next September.

The scheme of having unions register and set wages by law, that was first advocated by employers, is now rejected because Justice Higgins refuses to take orders. He has been driven from office by new legislation which provides for temporary tribunals. This bill was urged by Prime Minister Hughes, following a barrage against Justice Higgins by large employing interests and the Tory press.

When the bill was being debated the president of the powerful Australian Workers' Union, and a member of the federal parliament, declared that if it were adopted he would recommend to his fellow unionists that they depend upon themselves, rather than on arbitration courts.

The passage of Premier Hughes' bill is the culmination of a campaign started three years ago against Justice Higgins by employers' associations. The cry to remove him did not bring results and the next move of employers was to throw every dispute possible into the court, while parliament aided in breaking down the arbitration court machinery by refusing to vote appropriations for assistance. Large unions waited for months for a decision and strikes resulted.

The Australian Worker, published in Sydney, New South Wales, says:

"With the resignation of Judge Higgins the capitalists of this country and their political touts in the federal parliament have accomplished all that they set out to do."

The Daily Herald, published in Adelaide, South Australia, says:

"The latest developments in arbitration in Australia tend to discredit that method and tend to make the workers depend more upon their own resources. Justice Higgins has fallen foul of the big financial and employing interests whose schemes of exploitation he nipped to some extent by compelling employers to pay decent wages. The new legislation has, according to Justice Higgins, undermined the usefulness of the arbitration court and made his position as president untenable. The judge had in the circumstances no other course open to him than to throw up his job."

The Daily Herald calls attention to a similar move being made in South Australia against the state arbitration court, whose presiding officer has given "intense dissatisfaction to the government and the employing classes generally with his basic wage judgment."

The South Australian Printing Industry Employees' Union has decided to deal with employers direct and keep away from the state arbitration court, and the Daily Herald says:

"If the tinkering with arbitration that has gone on to date continues, the rest of the organized workers will have no option but to follow the example of the printers and ignore the industrial courts."



DANIEL C. MURPHY

For the first time in nearly twenty years the Mayor of San Francisco has recognized labor by appointing a trade unionist on the local Board of Education. Labor has contended all along that it should have representation on all Boards and Commissions, but until Mayor Rolph appointed Daniel C. Murphy last Saturday, there has been no labor representation on the education Board. The Mayor is to be complimented for good judgment in selecting the able president of the California State Federation of Labor for this important position, because Mr. Murphy will be of great value to the people as a School Director. He has the ability and the disposition to serve faithfully and has earned the respect and confidence of the people.

McLAUGHLIN IN SACRAMENTO.

J. P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner, left Thursday for Sacramento to attend a conference called by Governor Stephens to discuss the unemployment situation in California. Mayors of all cities of California have been invited by Gov. Stephens, and Mr. McLaughlin is going at the request of Mayor Snyder of Los Angeles.

Working conditions as well as wage conditions will come up for discussion at the conference. No time limit has been set and it is possible it will continue through the balance of this week.

HUMAN RIGHTS IGNORED.

By Frank Morrison.

The United States Supreme Court's decision in the Duplex-Machinists' case is the result of the efforts of the machinists to improve conditions. They secured these conditions from three large concerns in the same line of business as the Duplex, and these concerns called upon the machinists to place the Duplex upon the same competitive basis. That company refused, and to hold what they had in the other plants the Duplex machinists struck. The machinists everywhere aided their fellows, as did unionists in other trades.

This movement should be indorsed by every humane person and the policy of the Duplex should be condemned, but the United States Supreme Court says that the boycott—the workers' only weapon in this case—is illegal and is a violation of the anti-trust act because it interferes with inter-state commerce.

Compared with this position by the Supreme Court is its recent refusal to dissolve the United States Steel Trust. The minority opinion in that case declared that the trust was "organized in plain violation and bold defiance" of the anti-trust act, but the court refused to dissolve it because of a "risk of injury to the public interest, including a material disturbance of an, it may be, serious detriment to the foreign trade."

The court's decisions in the Duplex and the Steel Trust cases speak for themselves. They support every claim made by organized labor on the attitude of federal courts when human rights and dollars are involved.

HOW "PUBLIC" OPINION IS MOLDED.

How greed molds "public" opinion was illustrated in the House of Representatives by Congressman Huddleston in discussing the Cummins-Esch railroad law which was backed, he declared, by the strongest lobby ever assembled in Washington.

"The power of the interests behind the railroads is overwhelming," he said. "They are able to control and mold public opinion at will. At a sign from them the presses of great newspapers change stroke, the channels of public information are blocked, criticism is silenced and bandages are placed upon the eyes of the people."

"Dealing with the great selfish interests we are confronted not only by railroad officials and manipulators, but with captains of industry and finance, capitalists, and, after them, with civic bodies and with wealth and property interests with lines running from the heart of Wall street throughout American business life down to the share holder of the country bank. All are marshaled to meet an attack."

"It is not merely a matter of politics or business, but ties into social affiliation and prestige; and the attacker finds himself not only strangled in business life, but alienated from his friends. To attack the great financial interests is, they say, 'making war on society and on our institutions.' To criticize the crooked managements or railroads, the schemes by which they are enabled to fleece the people, is to be a 'socialist' or a 'bolshivist' and an enemy of society and to be frowned on by the highest social classes from the metropolitan club house to the lively circles of the village literary society."

THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.
The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.
 By John E. Bennett.
 (Continued)

Prior to His Acquisition of the Ballot War Was the Only Means Whereby the Citizen Might Extract From the State Any Portion of His Liberties.

Until the citizen disengaged from the State his right of ballot there was no way whereby he could move the State to release to him his right other than the instrument of force. War was the key whereby the citizen unlocked the portals of the State and took possession of his political rights. This was not always a slaves' or a peasants' revolt, or an English, French or American revolution. Very often the king, hard pressed by the enemy, was compelled to cast aside the principle that none but patricians might be soldiers, and admit to the ranks the plebs and the slaves. And having done so, to induce them to fight with vigor, he was constrained to offer them their liberty in event of victory; while the granting of this and that right to a large group of citizens was frequently made by the ruler in order to bring a faction of the populace to give their adherence to the war about to be commenced. The wars of the Crusades gave to millions rights which from the

beginning they had been denied. The wars of Napoleon were so many bombs burnt under the structure of feudal privilege all over Europe. For the oppressed of countries, themselves too weak to rise, found their succor in outside nations, as England and America freed the slaves of the Barbary States. Sometimes this relief arose even in the country of the bondmen, as occurred when the people of the North of the United States carried manumission to the blacks through armies sent against the Southern slaveholders. Whether we shall regard it as an instrument for killing off the feudal lords thereby breaking up and distributing in small parcels their vast estates, through which the soldiers got free lands, or for overthrowing the Pope or the Porte when the State began to break away from religion, or for extending commerce to regions which the Protective System had sealed up with the barriers of non-intercourse—wherever we turn in history war has been the means whereby an ever wider scope of human rights has been wrested from the State by the citizen. By the severance of colonies in new lands from their parent peoples, it has permitted governments to become installed upon the principles of human rights which would have been impossible to attain in the mother countries; and these new states so founded have reacted with their liberizing spirit upon such nations, enabling thereby their deprived and denied inhabitants to secure to themselves their rights through legislation. From the beginning of civilized time to the present hour, and continuing so long as the Protective System shall last, war has been the Palladium of human liberty.

Pestilence As A Natural Aid to War.

One of Nature's objects in war being to reduce population in order that the race may be strengthened and preserved through the food supply being held for the survivors, she plans that the survivors may be strong and not weak. War, whatever be the stage of race culture in which it is waged, is always elementary. It relates man back to the savage state. It can never land him in savagery for it bears its own checks, since it brings the contestants to a point where one, the stronger, must win, and battles cease. Thus we saw how culture increasing the deadly effectiveness of the weapons of war as population increased, these became able to reduce population more rapidly than the additions to population could supply recruits. But the direction of war is to get rid of these delicately wrought and powerful arms, and go back to ever less effective implements just as the population is killed off to the extent that the terrible and refined machines are no longer needed for wholesale execution. Thus a country long in war may find that it cannot replenish its supply of chemicals for its poison gas, or smokeless powder, or for the manufacture of its molybdc steel, and must therefore drop back to less efficacious substances. Both warring nations similarly declining in their stocks of these muni-

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tions, with the war continuing, would ultimately carry the weapons back to bows and arrows. But it is the condition of contestants to be unequal as to these resources, and the one longest able to hold on to the mechanisms of highest efficiency in destruction has an advantage which may enable it to win the war.

The direction of war, therefore, whither it would proceed were its operations unhalting, is to deliver the contestants into so many strong, vigorous groups of few people and no culture—in other words, savages. For although war is aimed to protect culture by reducing population in a condition of peace that is destroying culture because there are more people than society knows how to feed, yet were it not for the fact that war at some stage has the quality of stopping itself, it would carry the race all the way back into its primal condition.

In this process of strengthening the race through holding the food supply to nourish the strong, Nature during the war kills off the weak through pestilence. Upon the outbreak of the war prices begin to rise, and keep rising while the war lasts, this phenomenon transpiring even in the presence of free land. The nation thereby must require its inhabitants to revert to successively simpler diets, for it comes to pass that the food to which they have been accustomed is no longer attainable. This change in their standards of living undernourishes the people, the process starting with those of the least incomes and proceeding upward in the scale of social stations. The strong can endure this deprivation, but the weak cannot. There hence arises pestilence—diseases of swift and wide-spread destruction which are always in society, but which are held down by the well nourished state of the people. Pestilence is Nature's instrument for killing the weak, thereby preserving the food supply for the strong. But there may be weak also, who are well nourished. These nevertheless, Nature with her weapon pestilence, destroys. Thus many who perished of flu in the United States during and immediately following the war were in fact well nourished; but they had bad hearts, or weak lungs, and having been brought into contact with the infection they could not resist its attack. Thousands who thus succumbed were members of the privileged class—those persons who through enjoyment of monopolies produced the war, and though they profited monetarily by the war, yet they lost their lives, or the lives of loved members of their families. The ravages of the flu were not confined to the garrets and cellars of the poor who through eating substitutes for nutritious foods impoverished their systems and admitted the germs, but it went into palatial homes where there was plenty of sugar and fats and all else that the heart desired, and it carried off the father, the daughter, the mother or the son, no less a victim of the war than those who died at Chateau Thierry.

Thus does Nature inexorably smite alike the rich and the poor, the pampered scion of privilege no less than its squalid and fallow victim. She presses them away with her ruthless arm, while with extended finger she points across the field of battle where over beyond the torn and the dying, against the red reflection of the sinking sun there stands as rising from the smoke of cannon a huge cloud-whisp upon the horizon, a mark of interrogation which demands of the human intellect that it shall know the cause of war, and knowing that it shall apply forthwith the remedy, the means that effects its banishment, that forever henceforth from the race it shall be expunged, dismissed, dissevered.

The Project of the League of Nations to Compel Peace Through Force Used to Suppress War Is Wholly Futile, and the League in Such Behalf Must Miserably Fail.

War, that which the League of Nations was contrived to prevent, can only be prevented by

the installation in each nation of that sociological adjustment which makes the people thereof self-sufficient. That is to say, that adjustment or arrangement under which the people individually have all of the products of subsistence that they desire, and where order is maintained. This means a condition where wages are high and tend higher, while prices are low and tend lower; where business has more offers of purchase than it can accept and profits are good. In this state of things no cause for war can arise. Under it the army and navy will pass out of existence—So passing through the obviousness that there never can be need of it further. This sociological condition is the sole means of abolishing war. Until it is attained war will continue to exist, and the League of Nations, whether joined by the United States or not, will be utterly powerless to prevent it.

This state of things which will prevent war—the state of social equilibrium—is not a matter of "slow growth," of "education," of "people getting gradually better," or persons coming to be "filled with the spirit of Jesus Christ"—the direction of the people is not that way, and has not been that way since the passing of free land in the eighties: It will come as the result of the passage by the Congress of the United States of a bill putting into existence the conclusions of sociology formulated into what we term the Call System. When this bill is passed the change will transpire immediately, and will rapidly become effective throughout the world. Until that bill is passed war will be with us, and Messrs. Wilson, Cox, Harding, Eliot, Taft and the rest who now spend much of their time in talking and writing about preventing war by a League of Nations, or by an "association of nations," may as well cease their troubling in that behalf, and devote their energies to some useful work.

(To be continued. Copyrighted 1921, by Emma J. Bennett.)

BOILER SAFETY ORDERS REVISED.

Boiler Safety Orders, issued by the Industrial Accident Commission, have been effective in California since January 1, 1917. Some time ago a committee was appointed from among employers, employees, boiler users, insurance representatives and others interested in the subject, to revise these orders. Certain interests, notably the lumber industry, objected to some features in the revised orders which were prepared by the committee, with the result that further amendments have been made to meet these objections. A public hearing was held recently in Los Angeles and another hearing will be held at the offices of the Commission, 525 Market street, San Francisco, on January 12, 1921, to consider the entire subject of Revised Boiler Safety Orders. This hearing will be open to the public.

COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

The first nominations for the 1921 officers of the Labor Council will be made in connection with the Council's weekly meeting tonight. A week later, January 14th, the nominations will close, and on January 21st the elections will take place.



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CALIFORNIA IN FIRST PLACE.

Supremacy of the University of California in point of enrollment of students among the universities of the country for the second consecutive year was strikingly shown today with the release of registration figures by President David P. Barrows noting that the grand total enrollment of the State University as of date November 1, 1920 had reached the high mark of 37,480 students.

Last year at the same time the figure was 28,799 students, indicating an increase during the year of 30 per cent, or 8681 students. At that time Columbia University was in second place with 22,608 students. Recent statistics put the present enrollment there at approximately 31,000 students.

Graduate and undergraduate students in the various colleges and schools at Berkeley reached the number 9669 of whom 5241 were men and 4428 were women. Undergraduates totalled 8726 students of whom 4757 were men and 3969 were women. Graduates totalled 943 students of whom 484 were men and 459 were women. Included in these figures were the Colleges of Letters and Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce, Chemistry, Jurisprudence, Medicine (part), Education and Architecture.

At San Francisco there were 656 students in the Hastings College of the Law, and Schools of Medicine (part), Dentistry, Pharmacy and Hooper Foundation for Medical Research.

MAKING PROGRESS.

Active work in controlling the venereal diseases is now being done in every State of the Union except one (Nevada). The campaign is carried on by a special division of each State board of health with a representative from the United States Public Health Service as director.

The work of the States has been made possible through financial assistance given by the Federal Government. When it became known that at least five-sixths of the cases of these diseases found among men drafted into the army were brought by them from their home communities, the people of the country realized that something must be done to combat this evil in the cities and towns from which the men were coming. Congress, therefore, passed a law setting aside \$1,000,000 to be divided among those States which complied with certain requirements for controlling this menace.

Each State, to secure its share of this \$1,000,000, passed a law requiring that physicians and health officers report all cases of venereal infection to the State board, just as scarlet fever, tuberculosis and other contagious diseases are reported. In most States these reports are made by number, however, and the name of the individual is not used unless he refuses to take treatment or to observe the precautions necessary to prevent his passing on the infection to others. Surgeon General H. S. Cumming of the Public Health Service says that at the close of the first two years' work over 500,000 cases of these diseases have been reported.

In order to secure their allotments, the States have also established clinics where free treatment is given. They are distributing pamphlets, posting placards, showing exhibits, and sending out speakers to tell the people of the dangers of these diseases. Furthermore, in 1920 and 1921, each State set aside from State funds an amount equal to that received from the Government for use in financing the work.

LABOR LOSES SEATS.

The final results of the elections in the State of Queensland, Australia, places labor in power with 37 seats. The opposition is made up of 20 Farmer-Party members, 12 Conservatives, 1 Soldier candidate, and 1 Independent. Labor has lost several seats in the election fight.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

Sunday closing of certain businesses in San Francisco was passed to print last Monday at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors after a public hearing that lasted three and a half hours. The vote was unanimous, with Supervisors Joseph Lahaney and Joseph Mulvihill out of the city, and Supervisors Fred Suhr, Jr., and Eugene E. Schmitz absent at the voting.

The fight will be continued next Monday when the ordinance will be on the calendar for final passage. Meantime the Supervisors referred the question of certain businesses remaining open and others being closed to City Attorney George Lull as to the legality of the ordinance. Lull already having rendered an opinion that Sunday closing is legal, except where discrimination is shown, as in the proposal to allow delicatessen shops to sell cooked foods on Sunday, such as beans and puddings, but making it illegal to sell bakery goods and groceries.

JOHNSON TO CAPITAL.

Theodore Johnson left Tuesday for Sacramento to arrange for the introduction of bills favorable to labor sponsored by the Council. He will return tonight. He will make his headquarters

at the new joint quarters occupied by delegates from the San Francisco Labor Council, the San Francisco Building Trades Council, the State Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods at 201 Hagelstein building, Ninth and K streets.

ONE IN A MILLION

OVER a million people in the state of California are paving their own way to independence.

OVER a million people are thinking ahead,—are planning for future needs,—and opportunity.

OVER a million people in this state have Savings Accounts.

ARE you one of them?

UNION TRUST COMPANY

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The House of Comfort, Courtesy and Good Plays

THE ONLY THEATRE IN AMERICA CONTROLLED AND MANAGED BY UNION PLAYERS THEMSELVES

HOME OF THE **MISSION CO-OPERATIVE STOCK COMPANY**

Beginning SUNDAY MATINEE, JAN. 16, 1921

"Dawn O' The Mountains"

A beautiful play of the Virginia hills

Prices Evenings and Sun. Mat. 44c, 25c, 11c, boxes 65c

Bargain Mat. Wed. 25c, 11c, boxes 44c

This Week The Miracle Man

WE ARE 100% UNION

"Factory to Wearer"

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**NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE,
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*You can buy a complete outfit bearing the
Union Label from*

Eagleson & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

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SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO

ORPHEUM.

George MacFarlane, whose fine high baritone is one of the very best voices on the stage, will provide one of the high grade attractions on next week's bill at the Orpheum. His voice, coupled with his histrionic ability, has gained public and managerial recognition in vaudeville, musical comedy and the drama, and has further caused operatic impresarios to give him a great deal of respectful attention. Frances Pritchard, who numbers among her treasures the priceless jewel of youth, will bring with her a company, all members of which are similarly endowed. The result is that the assemblage of dances which she calls "A Dance Duel," bubbles and sparkles like a fairy brook in early spring. The Six Kirk-Smith Sisters, a sextette of charmingly handsome young women, each one of whom is a skilled musician, will furnish another of the big numbers on the coming program. They have attained supremacy in the world of music by their extraordinary achievements, both vocal and instrumental. The Swor Brothers will give an impersonation of the southern negro, and it is said that they could not do so more effectively or with more faithfulness to detail if they themselves were of that race and had lived south of the Mason-Dixon line all of their lives. Their fun is occasionally interrupted with songs or a bit of soft shoe dancing. Johnson, Baker and Johnson, who will offer "Practice" as their contribution to the bill, will present what has been termed "an outburst of lunacy." Deftness is combined with science in their act, in which various sizes and shapes of headgear figure. Joe Lane and Pearle Harper will sing and dance in a skit called "The Man and the Manicure." It is said that if there were such manicure shops as this in real life, the proprietor would always be sure of a long line of waiting customers. The Breakaway Barlows promise laughs and thrills in a routine that is evenly balanced with fun and feats. They are a mixed team and Miss Barlow does "straight" to her teammate's combination of comedy and dexterity. The Lightner Sisters and Newton Alexander, with their one-act musical comedy, "Little Miss Vamp," will remain one more week.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Chris Brandhorst was re-elected president of the labor publicity committee of the Labor Council, and Theodore Johnson retained as secretary at the recent election. A special committee was appointed to draft plans for its campaign of boycott against so-called stores unfair to organized labor for the ensuing year.

The committee, composed of representatives from various locals, plans to keep up its agitation against these stores, and Secretary Johnson reports additional funds received by him. From the Sailors' Union of the Pacific its \$5 weekly contribution, and \$25 from the Elevator Constructors' Local.

COOPERS.

Reports indicate that there has been a slight improvement in the cooperage business on the Pacific Coast since the first of the year. Before the holidays things were rather dull, but there is not now so much unemployment, though there are still some idle men.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**

Member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and 16th Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1920, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 3, 1921. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1921. Deposits made on or before January 10th draw interest from January 1st.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

IS SHE RIGHT?

"I don't think a gal ought to marry a man she knows as well as I do Jed."

"No? And why not?"

"She don't get no surprises."

The above is a bit of the dialogue between "Dawn" and her sweetheart, "Bob," in De Witt Newings' latest play, "Dawn o' the Mountains," which is to be next week's attraction by the Mission Co-operative Stock Company at the Valencia Theatre. Although Dawn is just one of Nature's unpolished gems that so often spring up in the hills, Dawn is stretching out her little arms for better things and how she attains them makes this new play one of the real successes of the year. A lively advance sale indicates capacity business for the coming week. Telephone reservations will be carefully filled and held for each performance.

The first two days 2700 people were made happy.

This week Geo. M. Cohan's beautiful play "The Miracle Man" is drawing big business, and this little band of union actors and actresses who have put their savings into the Mission Co-operative Stock Company are more than repaid for their hard work of the last two weeks in preparing the theatre for its opening last Saturday.

The Largest Exclusive Stove Store on the Pacific Coast

Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.

STOVES AND STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL MAKES

2205 Mission St. Corner Eighteenth

Phone Mission 4061 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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2374 MISSION STREET

Near Twentieth Street

SAN FRANCISCO

3 Stores

GET YOUR

"KELLY"

at
The Kelly Shops
Men's Hats

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET

2670 MISSION STREET

3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

3 Stores

You tell'em they're good!

Overalls to be good must be dependable, durable, comfortable. Year after year, no matter how costly and how difficult good materials may be to secure, Boss of the Road Overalls are always dependably the same.

Look for the bulldog on the label. He's your protection.

NEUSTADTER BROS., Manufacturers
San Francisco Portland

(1)



Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1921.

While attempts are being made in many quarters to place the workers at ease by declaring that there is no concerted effort to break the unions, the fact remains that there is such an effort and that the unions must be prepared to meet the situation as it arises, whether it comes in jerks and starts or in one continued drive against the organized wage earners. There are many employers who feel that now is the time to "put labor where it belongs" and they are not inclined to pay much heed to their fellows who believe a better policy would be to indicate a disposition to deal fairly with the workers under present industrial conditions. This is not the time to slumber and entertain a feeling of security.

With unemployment general, the Cotton Factory Times asks what has become of the charge that workers are "shirking." "We do not find the capitalist press, which villified the miners and other workers so much some months ago in reference to ca-cannyism, saying anything in their columns at the present moment on that topic. The cry, almost pathetic at times, that work people should turn out every available ounce of production, has suddenly become mute. The newspapers in question are 'laying low' in face of the daily spectacle of thousands of unemployed, willing and able to work. We should like some of the clever writers to leave their arm-chairs and show us the remedy for the state of things described. It is no answer to tell us that the depression is, to a certain extent, world wide. Such a reply only admits the evil is extensive."

Coleman du Pont, chairman of the board of directors of the interracial council, opposes the immigration restriction bill, which recently passed the House of Representatives. Mr. du Pont wants things fixed so that immigrants who are admitted will "contribute to the upbuilding of the country." This is the position of those who favor restricting immigration, but the latter elements believe that the country can be built up by checking an immigration that comes so fast it can not be assimilated, and which reduces living standards of those now here. The interracial council is an organization of employers and others who have taken it upon themselves to speak with authority on the immigration question and to "Americanize" the immigrant. The president of this organization is William H. Barr, of Buffalo, of the National Founders' Association.

A Local Dictatorship

It will be remembered that three or four years ago certain business men affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco got together and decided they would take possession of the city government, including the police department and the Police Courts, and carry them on as they pleased. A meeting of a selected few was called with this idea in mind at which the then president of the Chamber of Commerce made these very significant remarks:

"Now, gentlemen, we are here for a very serious purpose, and this meeting must result in action, made necessary by a very serious condition which the business community cannot and must not tolerate any longer. We don't intend leaning upon anyone on the outside in this matter—we are going to do the job ourselves and do it thoroughly. Anyone here who is not in the frame of mind where he will be prepared to do his full duty, and who cannot be counted upon for loyalty and determination, would best quietly and promptly leave this meeting. This is no complicated question, and there is no occasion for any confusion in the mind of anyone."

It will be noted that he did not say the people must not tolerate, but that the "business community must not tolerate any longer." It will also be seen that he was prepared to brook no opposition and invited anyone in the room who was not in a frame of mind to go along with him in his program should "quietly and promptly leave the meeting."

A short time after this meeting a communication was forwarded to the Mayor of the city informing that official that this clique of business men proposed to take over the government of San Francisco.

The Mayor very promptly informed them that he had been selected by the people of San Francisco as chief executive of the city and that he did not propose to turn over the reins of government to anyone else, that the responsibility rested upon his shoulders and that it was his purpose to see to it that the duly constituted municipal authorities were to continue functioning in an entirely legal fashion and any persons who attempted to interfere with this process would find themselves within the clutches of the heavy hand of the law. This firm stand on the part of the Mayor put an end to the dream of the dictators and they subsided for a time.

Now, however, they have determined to come out under different auspices and with a new program for taking over the local government in order that it may be conducted along lines satisfactory to this little coterie of dictators. The Civic League of Improvement Clubs and the Bar Association are just now the instruments through which they propose to operate. These two organizations are to select our Police Judges for us at "extra executive sessions." The people are not to be taken into the confidence of the clique nor allowed a voice of any kind in the selection of these judges. They are to meekly submit to the selections of the dictators, who are determined to control municipal affairs at all hazards. It is the purpose of these people to start on the Police Courts while public sentiment is at fever heat and if the patient people do not stir up too much of a rumpus when the autocratic saddle is placed upon their backs the highly skilled chieftains will then proceed to fasten their shackles upon other municipal governmental departments, all the while vociferously assuring the victims that no harm is meant and that all will be well with them in the end.

It is a very cleverly worked out scheme, and if the people are not aroused to the seriousness of the thing, it will work.

Regardless of anything that may be said to the contrary the fact is that this affair is aimed as a blow at the organized workers of San Francisco. It is mainly an attempt to gain control over the Police Courts of this city in order that the enemies of the workers may use these courts in their fight for the open shop.

There are some sincere persons back of the recall, but the principal instruments in promoting the plan can not be included in this category.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

There are those who believe that the people are incapable of selecting their public servants and that the task should be turned over to those better qualified for the work, and it is unfortunately true that the people do sometimes make a terrible muddle of things in making their selections. In spite of this fact there is no disposition on the part of any great number of the people to return to undemocratic and autocratic instrumentalities for relief. The people are better satisfied with their own bungling than they could possibly be with the efficiency of a benevolent autocrat and for that reason propose to continue along democratic lines until they become proficient enough to properly carry on their own affairs, and they are gradually becoming more capable in spite of the contention of the pessimist to the contrary.

All sorts of freak legislation is being proposed in Sacramento just now as an outgrowth of the escapades of the gangsters. For instance, a bill has been introduced providing that it shall be discretionary with the trial judge as to whether those accused of the same crime shall receive separate trials or be tried in a group. The possible excuse for such a law is the saving of time and expense, but it so happens that the people generally hold that justice is of more importance than the saving of a few dollars, and there can be no denying the fact that if accused persons can be tried in a group there is grave danger of injustice for some. It is better to spend a few dollars more in separate trials than to take a chance on sending innocent persons to prison. No one capable of sound reasoning will favor a measure fraught with the dire possibilities involved in this measure. It should be defeated.

A public opinion manufactured by the smug forces of reaction cannot justify wrong. Until quite recently it was America's boast that men are free. The tune is now pitched to "the public's rights" by coarse-minded, dollar-chasing profiteers who are devoid of even that sense of honor that marked the road agent in stage-coach days. When can't-strike advocates profess an interest in "the public's rights" they are untruthful, illogical and inconsistent. If they were truthful they would not use the term, for right is impossible when based on wrong. If they were logical they would not proclaim "the public's rights" and remain silent on the public's duties. There can be no right without a corresponding duty. Duties are as binding as rights. The true man resists injustice to others as vigorously as he insists on his own rights. If he fails to act the part of a true man he will eventually lose his rights. If can't-strike advocates were consistent they would prove their high regard for "the public's rights" by putting an end to their exploitation of the public. Autocracy is interested in the public for two reasons: To exploit it and to have it pull its chestnuts out of the fire. Autocracy will defy the public or court it, as best suits its purpose. Today autocracy, with its long record of corruption, exploitation and special privilege, is posing as a champion of the people—is thundering for "the public's rights." Its bellboys in legislative halls and penny-a-liners on its secretly-owned press have taken up the cry. But autocracy makes no call for the public to awaken to its duties—to enter the contest for social justice and liberty. That call has no place in the program of enslaving workers while other citizens, who should be in the fight to maintain liberty, are lulled into inaction by a reasoning process that reflects on man's intellect.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Ma, did you ever hear a rabbit bark?"
"Rabbits don't bark, dear."
"That's funny! My story-book says that rabbits eat cabbage and bark."—Wichita Beacon.

From Publication 3, Historical Section, Navy Department:

July 11, 1919: An act authorizing and appropriating for expenses of N. R. F. schools . . . "and 'enlisted men' shall embrace women enrolled in the naval service."—American Legion Weekly.

Father—This thrashing I'm going to give you will hurt me more than it will you, Johnny.

Youthful Offender—Well, don't be too rough on yourself, pop. I ain't worth it.—American Legion Weekly.

The traveler raced his fastest to the one-horse railway station and missed the train by the most vexatious of narrow margins.

"When is the next train in that direction?" he asked, pointing to the receding cars.

"Tomorrow," answered the station agent.

"At what time?"

"Just one minute sooner than right now."—American Legion Weekly.

"Hereafter there will be absolutely no smoking in barracks at any time," bellowed a captain in Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey, after a fire caused by a forgotten butt had been quelled. "Absolutely! Not at any time!"

Then he paused and added as an after-thought in a louder bellow than before:

"Especially at night!" — American Legion Weekly.

Booth Tarkington, the novelist, was talking about American village life.

"I'm afraid our American villages," he said, "don't practice the social amenities to any great extent. I know a short-story writer who moved recently into a quaint Vermont village. I met him the other day in a magazine office and asked him how he liked his new life.

"Fair," he answered.

"Have you called on your neighbors yet?" said I.

"No," said he, "but I'm going to if I miss any more of my wood."

While the editor of a country newspaper was away from home for awhile, he left the paper in charge of a minister of the gospel. During the minister's stay in the office the following letter came from a subscriber:

"I know very well that I paid my subscription to your paper the last time I was in your office. If I get any more letters from you as I received last week I will come in and maul hell out of you."

The minister answered the note like this:

"I have been trying to get that out of the editor for ten years, and if you will come down and maul it out of him then, my dear sir, I have twenty members of my church I will let you operate on."

"Well, what do you think of my acting?" asked an amateur player of a truthful but diplomatic member of the audience.

"I can say this," replied the spectator frankly. "I have a friend who I am confident would have given \$500 to have heard you."

"Who is it?" asked the embryo Booth, highly pleased.

"Well, you wouldn't know him. But he's deaf as a post."—American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOSSING YOUR DOLLARS.

You work hard for your dollars—
Make them work hard for you.
How long have you been working?
What have you to show for it?
Are you breaking even or
Are you getting ahead?
Who are the fellows
That have made good?
The ones that got the big idea
That the time to begin to save
Is the day you begin to work.
Every pay day, they set a dollar
Or two to work for them.
When a man works, he gets wages;
When a dollar works, it gets interest.
When a man and his dollars
Work together they get
Prosperity and happiness.
It isn't what you earn but
What you save that shows
Whether you are a success or
A failure.
Do your dollars slip out of
Your pocket or are they on the job
Looking after your future?
Put them to work in a safe
Place. Uncle Sam has a place for them
To work, which is safe and profitable.
Go to the Post Office every pay day
And buy \$1 Treasury Savings Stamps.
You will be surprised how soon
They will grow into a \$25 Treasury
Savings Certificate. There are other
Government Savings Securities
From 25 cents to \$1000. Start
Bossing your money today.
Plan a program for the use of your money
And get ahead in the world.

OPPOSE COMPULSION.

"Doubtful value or expediency" is the reference to compulsory arbitration laws by W. F. Woodward, chairman of the State Board of Conciliation of Oregon, in his annual report.

"The application of force does not tend to allay distrust or promote good feeling," he says. "Insofar as may be possible in all these issues which may arise, the spirit of reasonableness, the voluntary approach from each side, through and to a medium dispassionate, sympathetic and anxious to serve, wherein judicial status, legal phraseology and technicalities are, as far as may be possible, discarded, lends itself more quickly to a spirit of all the parties concerned in the questions at issue, as well as the body which weighs the merits and demerits of the questions raised, which promotes a spirit of good feeling.

"To be sure, witnesses are sworn, there is much documentary matter presented and some forms incident to courts which make for courtesy and orderly procedure, are observed. But other than these, the hearings of the board of conciliation on all questions have been marked by an informality which has hastened final decision with a degree of resultant satisfaction, which is attested by the fact that rehearings have been asked for in but two instances."

SHELTER AT CASTRO.

A resolution asking for a shelter for car patrons waiting for street cars at Castro and Market streets to protect them from rain and wind, introduced by Typographical Union No. 21 at the last Council meeting was referred to the Board of Public Works. President Reardon promised to have one erected at this point large enough to accommodate waiting passengers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The January session of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, the 16th, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The meeting will convene promptly at 1 p.m. Besides the regular business to be transacted, reports of various special committees of importance should be of sufficient interest to command the attendance of every member of the union. Members of the I. T. U. who are recent arrivals in San Francisco and may think themselves strangers are especially invited to attend the meeting, where a cordial welcome awaits them.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held last Sunday, at which a goodly number of members were in attendance. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Albert Springer showed the society has assets to the amount of \$10,000, which is mostly invested in Liberty bonds, Geary Street Railway bonds and Labor Council Hall Association Securities. The society has a numerical strength of more than 250. Four members were initiated during the last quarter, and one member, Mr. Edward S. Belcher, was lost through death, while the loss of another member to the society was sustained through suspension. A testimonial in the form of resolutions, beautifully bound in morocco, printed in Old English and fullface Cheltenham italic on pages of an excellent quality of paper having a margin outlined by border printed in ink of a royal purple hue was presented to L. Michelson by President Harry T. Darr for the valuable services he gave the society while occupying the offices of secretary-treasurer and president. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society desires to express its gratitude to Leo Michelson, retired secretary-treasurer and past president; and,

"Whereas, He has so faithfully and conscientiously served the society to the fullest extent of his ability as president and later as secretary-treasurer; and,

"Whereas, By his able help and assistance this society has prospered and progressed; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, in recognition of his valued services, these resolutions be presented to him as a token of the society's appreciation; and be it further

"Resolved, That the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and board of directors sign these resolutions and affix hereto the official seal of the society."

The signatures of members of the Mutual Aid are appended in a number of pages following the resolutions, as a further mark of appreciation.

George Hearst, A. R. Chenoweth and L. Michelson were re-elected to serve on the board of directors. The other officers include H. T. Darr, president; Peter J. Cotter, first vice-president; M. J. McDonnell, second vice-president; Albert Springer, secretary-treasurer; L. Nordhausen, guardian; J. D. Laing, marshal, and Curtis Benton, director.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the annual entertainment and dance to be given by the society in May.

The offices of Secretary-Treasurer Springer are on the second floor of the Hall-Gutstadt building, 565 Mission street. The office hours of the secretary are from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday, when they are from 8 a. m. to 12 m. only. His telephone number is Kearny 381.

Mr. P. L. Davies of Tacoma, Wash., an old printer of hand-set days, is visiting in San Fran-

cisco. He at one time was employed on the San Francisco Examiner and the Portland Oregonian. Mr. Davies is now engaged in the mercantile business in Tacoma.

My, how sly, "innocent" and secretive some persons can be when they so wish! Announcement of the marriage of Miss Theresa Curtin and Mr. Edward L. Jansen, which took place 'way last November, has just been made. Intimate friends of the contracting parties may have had some remote knowledge of the interesting transaction, but they were loyal friends and their lips were sealed—oh, yes, it should be said they were hermetically sealed. Joseph Bradway, who acted as assistant foreman to the bridegroom at the wedding ceremony, sat tight and didn't say a word. This is how the secret was uncovered: Mr. Jansen is one of the faithful on the label committee of the union. So is Mr. Bradway. Both had been regular attendants at the meetings of the label committee up to December, when their first absence was noted. They were listed among the missing at the January meeting of the committee. Why? What for? Ah, ha! Suspicions aroused. Investigation starts, leads to 509 Sansome street, wherein Stamm Bros., publishers of several important trade journals, are located, and where Mr. J., along with Mr. Malcolm Reeves, S. U. P. E. R., and Second Vice-President George H. Knell, M.-O., is employed. Enter Mr. President with a "roast" hotter than an 18-pt., 24-em, freshly-cast, solid linotype slug ready to administer to the label committeeman for his as yet unexplained dereliction of duty. "Eddie" smiles, revealing the ever-present dimple, which is never smaller than a Columbian Exposition four-bit-piece. The union's would-be boss momentarily withholds the aforementioned well prepared "roast." There is a minute of hesitation, during which the smile and dimple disappear and are succeeded by a countenance

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WHEN BUYING

Siegel's Shirt Shop

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Dr. Clarence A. Kline

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Kryptok Glasses



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Quality First

**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**

Telephone Market
1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Which was the
First Garment
in America to
Bear the Union Label
?

**Carhartt
Overalls**

Made on the Pacific Coast

assuming a pinkish tint, the latter being displaced finally by a rapidly developing, full-blown crimson blush. Courage regained, the "roast" is launched. A hand of the pursued is raised in a manner indicating hope for leniency. In the course of his explanation "Eddie" said something about "Curtin." The sleuth couldn't "sabe." He didn't see where it could figure in that kind of a show. The "culprit" was permitted to continue, and before his story was half told pardon was handed him, followed by handshaking and hearty congratulations. Mr. Jansen, besides being a member of the label committee, is one of that trio of artists who "kicked out" the handsome convention number of the "Pacific Laundryman," commented upon so favorably by all the printing cranks into whose hands it has fallen for inspection and criticism. Miss Curtin, a native of San Francisco, is a young woman possessed of many accomplishments. The happy couple will continue their residence in San Francisco.

Mr. Bert R. Bowman, who has been receiving treatment at a local hospital for a mild form of paralysis of the feet and ankles, is improving nicely and expects to be able to return to work in two weeks. Mr. Bowman is a job printer well known among the members of No. 21 who follow that branch of the craft.

In a game replete with thrills the Chronicle Typos defeated the Examiner Comproom ball team, 9 to 8, last Monday at Recreation Park. "Replete with thrills" is said advisedly, for it was. For seven innings the boys from the "Monarch of the Dailies" led, 6 to 2, but the "Ex" pitcher, young Peter Gotter, was laboring under difficulty, he having suffered a wrenched shoulder early in the game and had lost control of the "pill." Along with this the "Ex" boys suffered a "blow-up" and started heaving the ball to all corners of the lot. Four errors and two wild throws allowed the "100 Per Cent Americans" six runs. In the first half of the eighth the Examiner team tied the score. But the Chronicle lads were not to be deprived of their victory and chased over the winning counter in their half of the inning, aided by two additional errors on the part of the "Ex" typos. The ninth lacked the usual hope-blasting rally of the Examiner bat-swingers, and the battle was over. Coffin, Croll and Young Nesbit starred for the Chronicle bunch, notwithstanding the fact that "Gaby" Nesbit was playing the key-stone position and made two bobbles on easy chances. McDermott, Coffin and Hoerbelter were on the points for the Chronicle team, while Cotter and Stright performed like service for the Examiner outfit. Eugene Walters of the Examiner and "Day Pay" O'Connell and Georgie Brady of the Chronicle did the umpiring and carried home enough cabbage, passe onions and eggs of questionable age to fill all unoccupied space in their cellars.

Born, Friday, January 7, to the wife of Ernest J. Leydecker, a son. Mrs. Leydecker is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. McCully, and Ernest Preston Leydecker, Jr., the infant, is the first grandchild. The happy mother and lusty youngster are doing fine, and proud "Grandpa Mc" celebrated the event by passing the cigars among his associates in the Examiner composing room. Mr. McCully says the grandson already has learned to assume the position of "attention!" when given that military command. This is probably because of the close relationship said to exist between Mr. McCully and a famous admiral bearing a similar cognomen.

Mr. Thomas J. Hurley expects to vacate Lane Hospital tomorrow, which he entered a week ago for the purpose of having a cataract removed from one of his eyes. "Tom" is to be congratulated on the success of the operation. A fellow patient at the hospital who underwent a similar ordeal at the time Mr. Hurley was operated on

succumbed. We'll all shake hands with you, "Tom," at the first opportunity.

Misses Charlotte and Anna Collins, young daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Collins, residents of San Bruno, entertained the guests of the San Bruno Chamber of Commerce at the celebration of the first anniversary of its organization last week with banjo and mandolin solos and duets. The young ladies are possessed of musical ability of an unusual degree, and the selections they rendered were features of an elaborate program presented by the San Bruno Chamber. Mr. Collins, who served the major portion of his apprenticeship on the Examiner, is still an employee in the composing room of that paper.

Report is current in San Francisco printing circles that Mr. George Fields has assumed the foremanship of the Sacramento Union. Mr. Fields held a similar position on the Daily News of this city a few years ago. He succeeded Mr. Loyd in his present position.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Adams of Ames, Iowa, are visiting relatives in the bay region, among whom are Mr. Parley Adams of the Call Chapel, and his wife, and a daughter, Mrs. Grace Davis of Oakland. A younger brother of Mr. Parley Adams and Mrs. Davis is accompanying his parents on their Western tour. From San Francisco and Oakland they will proceed to Redondo, in the vicinity of which place they expect to spend the remainder of the winter months.

Mr. Bruce Brough, artist-printer, 509 Sansome street, distributed New Year's greetings this year among his friends in the shape of handsomely printed and bound copies of a selection from Tennyson's poem, "In Memoriam," cvi, "Ring Out, Wild Bells." It is a beautiful piece of work, done by Mr. Brough on genuine Japanese velum paper in binding of velumette of a light sepia shade. Those who received a copy may consider themselves fortunate.

The 1921 working cards are ready for distribution by Secretary Michelson. Chairmen of chapels should call at the offices of the union and receive their supply at once.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stretton arrived in San Francisco last week from Washington, D. C., where they have been reading proof, the former on the Post and the latter on the Herald. They left the national capital the last week in December, making brief stops at New Orleans and San Antonio, Tex., while en route to the coast. Mr. and Mrs. Stretton visited San Francisco last summer during the sessions of the National Democratic convention. They intend to remain on the coast.

GARMENT WORKERS IDLE.

An appeal to union men of San Francisco who wear overalls to demand and buy those containing the union label, made in this city, was made to the Labor Council delegates by Sarah Hagan, delegate from United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 131. Her appeal was based on the present labor situation in San Francisco, which she summed up as showing about 400 members of the local out of work. Shortage of orders from retailers had diminished the output of factories here, she stated, and that from present indications they will not reopen until the first of the month. While the local does not decry the wearing of clothes bearing the union label made elsewhere, yet it believes that home manufacturers of overalls should be patronized in preference to those of foreign cities and States.

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

Tillman R. Herring, one of the four fire commissioners of San Francisco, an appointee of Mayor James Rolph, replaced Thomas A. Maloney as president of the Riggers and Stevedores at its recent election. Otherwise the official personnel is unchanged.

You Can Get It at
SCHLUETER'S
Mission's Largest Household Dept. Store
STOVES AND BABY CARRIAGES
2762 Mission Street, between 23rd and 24th

KEYSTONE CREAMERY
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
TRY US!

2002 Mission St.
Near 16th Street

2768 Mission St.
Near 24th Street

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
HOME MADE PIES
HOME COOKING
UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

Granat Bros.

The Treasure House of the Mission.

2248 Mission St.

Bet. 18th and 19th

Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, remodeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing
ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

GODEAU FUNERALS

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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Branches:

41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.

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Telephone Market 711

NOTICE !

DR. A. B. POWELL ANNOUNCES HE IS RESUMING HIS PRACTICE AT 805-6-7 GILLET BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

Treating by

CHIROPRACTIC ADJUSTMENTS

ELECTRICITY

OR

MEDICINE, IF NECESSARY

THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN—STOMACH, LIVER, THROAT, SKIN, PROSTATE, COLON AND RECTUM, NERVOUS DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, GOITRE, FISTULA AND CHRONIC HEAD-ACHES.

HOURS, 10-12, 2-5; TUES. & THURS. EVES., 7-9

PHONE DOUGLAS 1154

CONSULTATION FREE

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS
Phone Kearny 2017 715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco
All Watch Repairing Guaranteed Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

ure. The secretary of your committee has drafted a number of bills which will be considered at the next meeting, to be held January 13th, to which delegates and representatives of unions are invited to be present and participate in discussions. Among the measures to be considered are the following: 1, An act requiring employers to keep records of the working hours and wages of women and minors; 2, An act requiring the furnishing of seats for elevator operators; 3, An act to require the furnishing of lockers in hotels, restaurants, factories, and workshops in certain cases; 4, An act to regulate deductions from the pay of employees because of tardiness; 5, An act to regulate the handling and moving of heavy boxes, baskets and other receptacles in certain places where women are employed; 6, An act to enable corporations to provide for the representation of their employees on the board of directors; 7, An act directing the Commission on Immigration and Housing to investigate and propose legislation for the acquisition and building of homes for working people, with the financial assistance of the State of California; 8, An act to regulate the hours of street railway employees; 9, An act relating to proof of contributory negligence in actions for the recovery of damages for injuries; 10, An act to provide for suitable sanitary conditions in foundries and metal shops; 11, An act to regulate the procuring of persons to take the places of employees during strikes, lockouts or other labor troubles.

Organizing Committee—Recommended the Submarine Divers and Tenders' Union application for affiliation be accepted and its delegates seated. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Musicians—Seriously object to the activity of certain interest to deprive their members of their livelihood and requested the continued assistance of the officers of the Council.

Moved, to instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to prepare a bill to prohibit a non-resident from being commissioned a deputy sheriff or to carry arms of any character; carried. Moved, to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Brother John Helickson; carried.

Receipts—\$710.85. **Expenses**—\$413.42.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

TRUSTEES' FINANCIAL REPORT.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17, 1920.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council—Greeting:

We, your Trustees, have examined the books of the Secretary, Treasurer for the month of November and find them correct, and submit the following report:

Receipts—

Dues	\$1404 00
Refund	40 00
Label Section	15 00
Label Section, per capita	2 98
Cigarmakers	10 00
Emporium fund	143 20

Total.....\$1615 18

Expenses—

Salaries	\$ 565 00
Printing	7 75
Literature	30 00
Telegraph and telephone	16 25
Label Section	33 73
Expense	11 50
S. F. Labor Council Hall Ass'n.....	1578 00
Emporium fund	60 00

Total.....\$2302 23

Recapitulation—

Total cash on hand, November 1st.....\$3932 86
Receipts for November 1615 18

\$5548 04

Disbursements for November 2302 23

Total cash on hand.....\$3245 81

Total cash in banks—

Anglo Cal. Bank \$3016 18
Mission Bank 294 36

\$3310 54

Outstanding checks 72 73

\$3237 81

Returned check 8 00

Total cash in banks.....\$3245 81

Funds—

Labor Council \$1015 92
Hall Association 1664 00
Emporium fund 565 89

Total.....\$3245 81

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. S. CHILD,

J. W. SPENCER,

DANIEL P. HAGGERTY,

Trustees.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held Wednesday Evening, January 5th, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brundage with all officers present except A. C. Sheahan.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Union No. 11, stating that they wish to withdraw from the Label Section.

Bills referred to the Trustees.

Reports of Unions—Painters No. 19 will have new delegate to take Bro. Hoover's place; Casket Makers' new agreement, will try to keep what they have; no increase. Gas Workers, members paying dues well, trying to boost membership; Stable and Garage Employees doing well; Carpet Upholsterers busy; Bill Posters having dispute, trying to inject American Plan; Cooks No. 44 will have to be more aggressive this year; Shoe Clerks new schedule in getting new members; Waiters No. 30, election of officers, conditions good, still getting members; Grocery Clerks report as unfair Mr. Sayette of the Coliseum Market and Municipal Delicatessen on Castro street; Box Makers, business slack unfair shops practically closed.

Trustees report favorably on bills. Same to be ordered paid.

Installation of Officers—The following officers were installed: B. A. Brundage, president; John Coakley, vice-president; Herbert Lane, secretary; G. J. Plato, secretary-treasurer; H. E. Barker, sergeant-at-arms. Agitation Committee—J. W. Baker, A. C. Sheahan, E. G. Buehrer. Delegates to Co-operative League—J. Frankenstein.

New Business—Motion made and seconded, that the Agitation Committee meet before the next meeting to bring some new form of agitation for the coming year.

Receipts and Dues—Dues, \$53.07; disbursements, \$163.30. Bills—Labor Clarion, \$16.00; Rank and File, \$9.00; Organized Labor, \$18.00; The Call, \$33.60; Daily News, \$21.60; Bulletin, \$33.60; Hall rent, \$8.00; Herbert Lane, \$1.00; W. G. Desepte, \$10.00; G. J. Plato, \$11.50.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m. to meet January 19, 1921.

"You are urged to demand the Union Label, Button and Card."

Fraternally submitted,

HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

WALTER N. BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greetings Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

766 MISSION STREET
NEAR FOURTH SAN FRANCISCO

"EASY TO PAY THE STERLING WAY"

Everything for the Home

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE
Orpheum
Orpheum Circuit

Next Week—Starting Sunday

George
Mac Farlane

Frances
Pritchard

JOHNSON, BAKER & JOHNSON

The Six Kirksmith Sisters
MUSICAL INTERLUDE

John—Swor Brothers—Albert
IMPERSONATORS OF SOUTHERN NEGRO
LANE & HARPER BREAKAWAY BARLOWS

Lightner Sisters

and
Newton Alexander

William Taylor—The Dancing Mac Donalds and
10 Vamps

MATINEE DAILY—25c to \$1. Evs, 25c to \$1.50
Phone Doug. 70—Speculator's Tickets Not Honored

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"
HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality —STORES— First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

PHONE WEST 793

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY
SOCKS DARNED

BUY FOR LESS

in the Mission



Always Ask For

MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS

Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsok Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
Mionea Bakery, 3140 Fillmore.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

EXTENSION COURSES.

The law of sales and agencies and the law of corporations, partnerships, wills and community property, will be taught in two series of lectures to be started Monday, January 17, at 1337 Sutter street, by the Extension Division of the University of California. The lectures will be given by M. W. Dobrzensky, a practicing attorney of the Oakland bar, and are designed to give the average business man and woman the knowledge of law necessary to meet the common problems of business. The University Extension law courses have proved popular with San Francisco people.

Registrations for these courses are now being received at the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street.

Business English and English composition classes are also being opened by University Extension in San Francisco. The English composition course meets Wednesday at 7 o'clock at 1337 Sutter street and the business English course, which is a course of training in writing business correspondence, meets at the same place and hour on Friday evening. U. J. Marra of the University of California is the instructor.

SPRING VALLEY.

Shareholders of the Spring Valley Water Company voted in favor of selling the properties to the city, for the price fixed by the Railroad Commission, at a special meeting held on Monday, January 10th.

There were represented in person or by proxy 248,075 shares of stock, and the vote was as follows:

In favor of selling.....246,663
Opposed to selling..... 1,412

W. B. Bourn, president of the Spring Valley Water Company presided at the meeting which was attended by seventy-five shareholders. There are about 1650 shareholders in all, holding 280,000 shares of stock.

The price for the Spring Valley properties accepted at this meeting is \$37,000,000 plus capital expenditures since March 1, 1920—these latter not to exceed one million dollars. The price was fixed by the Railroad Commission of California in a report made public November 24, 1920.

UNFAIR CONCERNS.

At the Montreal Convention a resolution was introduced by the representatives of the Metal Polishers' International Union, requesting that affiliated organizations be informed in regard to the antagonistic attitude of the Excelsior Motorcycle Company, manufacturers of the Excelsior and Henderson Motorcycle, and the Arnold Schwinn Bicycle Company, manufacturer of the World Bicycle, located in Chicago, Illinois, toward organized labor.

The resolution provided that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor endeavor to secure an adjustment of the controversy, and, failing in this, that the request in regard to sending out notification of the controversy be complied with.

Pursuant to the action of the convention, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor was delegated to take up the matter. He was successful in arranging a conference between the representatives of the Metal Polishers' International Union and members of the firm, but they were unable to change the attitude of the firm with reference to the recognition of the Metal Polishers' Union, the firm reserving the right to maintain what they term an "open shop."

STATE BOARD MEETING.

Labor legislation to come up before the present session of the State Legislature of California will be discussed at a meeting of the executive board of the State Federation of Labor to be held January 23 at the headquarters of the Federation, 525 Market street.

CARPENTERS' HALL ASSOCIATION.

The Carpenters' Hall Association will elect ten new directors to serve on the board of directors of the association for 1921 at a meeting scheduled for Friday night.

The association's board of directors looks after its hall and has ten members. Seven are chosen from Carpenters' Local No. 483 and the other three from Carpenters' Local No. 1082.

Local No. 483 appointed A. B. Cummins, C. J. Bailey and F. C. Evans to fill unexpired terms of three delegates to the Labor Council who left the city for a stay of at least six months.



Black Point Pumps

"Beyond Black Point we climbed a trestle and mounted a flume that was our highway to the sea. Through this flume the city was supplied with water. Sometimes we were many feet in the air, crossing a cove where the sea broke at high tide; sometimes we were in a cut among the rocks on a jutting point; and sometimes the sand from the desert above us drifted down and buried the flume quite out of sight. So we came to Fort Point and the Golden Gate."—In the Footprints of the Padres.

~ ~

The pumping station between Jefferson and Beach Streets, east of Van Ness Avenue, is the oldest in San Francisco's water system. It was built by John Bensley in 1858.

The present pumps were installed in 1886 and 1893. Their capacity is six million gallons a day. One was built by the Union Iron Works, the other by the Fulton.

They pump water which flows across the city from the University Mound Reservoir, lifting it to the Presidio Heights and Clay Street Tanks at an elevation of 400 feet. This water supplies the Pacific Heights District.

The brick smokestack is a landmark. It has been standing since 1863, and the disaster of 1906 left it unscathed.

~ ~

"As for Black Point, it was a wilderness of beauty in our eyes; a very paradise of live-oak and scrub-oak, and of oak that had gone mad in the whirlwinds and sandstorms that revelled there."—Charles Warren Stoddard.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

MUNICIPAL TRACKMEN.

Officers elected for 1921 were as follows: John McCarthy, president; A. O'Brien, vice-president; Wm. Kearney, recording secretary; Frank Ferguson, financial secretary; John Phelan, treasurer; Jake Hasmer, collector; Dennis Myers, conductor. Executive Board—J. McCarthy, A. O'Brien, Wm. Kearney, Frank Ferguson, John Phelan. Finance Committee—Dan Callaghan, Dennis Lucey, John Mootzs. Delegates to the Labor Council—Frank Ferguson, Wm. Eisbert; James Dolan, warden.

JANITORS.

At the regular meeting of Janitors' Union No. 10367, held Thursday, January 6, 1921, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: Thomas F. Bryant, president; Chas. M. Erickson, vice-president; James Robinson, recording secretary; Gustave Magnuson, financial secretary; J. W. Spencer, treasurer; Joseph Schmidt, guide; James Murphy, guardian; Rose Toomey, trustee; C. E. Stevenson, business agent; Thos. F. Bryant, A. Hartley, Gustave Magnuson, May McCullough, delegates to the Labor Council; Helen Lacey, May McCullough, delegates to label section; Harry Oliver, Herbert Robinson, A. Hartley, delegates to Theatrical Federation; Robt. Ford, J. R. Matheson, Chas. M. Erickson, Thos. Moore, A. Hartley, executive board.

DREDGEMEN'S LOCAL No. 72.

In the interests of economy and efficiency, Dredgemen's Local No. 72 and the International Union of Steam Shovel Men, Local No. 29, will consolidate their offices. The joint office will be located in the present office occupied by Dredgemen's Local at 10 Embarcadero.

"This in no way points toward an amalgamation," said E. Ellison, secretary of the Dredgemen's local. He said the two organizations would be working closer together when occupying joint offices and would enable each to assist the other organization in business matters of mutual benefit.

New delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council named include E. F. Kraut and E. Ellison. Delegates named to the Water Front Federation are Fred Hannah, Emil F. Kraut and E. Ellison.

ORDERS FEDERATION DISSOLVED.

Dissolution of the General Federation of Labor was ordered Tuesday by the court which has been hearing the cases against Leon Jouhaux, president of the Federation, and the other of its officers, on charges of infringements of the law governing unions. Fines of 100 francs each were imposed upon Jouhaux and four other Federation officials.

The trial of Jouhaux and his associate officials was begun December 16. The infringements of the law charged against them were of a technical character. The Federation was charged with having political objects, as was alleged to have been shown by its participation in the railroad strike of last May, at which time the cabinet announced it had instructed the Minister of Justice to open proceedings against the Federation with a view to its dissolution.

SEAMEN IN SESSION.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America convened in Philadelphia last Monday. Nearly 100 delegates were present, four San Francisco men being among them, representing 100,000 organized seafarers.

The first convention of this organization was held in New York City in 1895. Eleven delegates were present. At that time seamen were considered as part of the vessel, as much as the hawser and the sails. If they quit they were arrested and thrown back on the ship.

Since then the seamen have won their freedom to quit and they have also raised wages, improved working conditions and established a status of free men. This has been done through their trade union.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: August H. Lill of the shipwrights, Erich Thiele of the machinists, Peter Nelson of the Alaska fishermen, Frederick W. Lentz of the painters, John A. Gohl of the locomotive firemen, Daniel McHugh of the roofers, Edward McMichael of the marine firemen, James Murphy of the waiters.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

FOR VIM, VIGOR AND VITALITY
EAT
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They can not start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

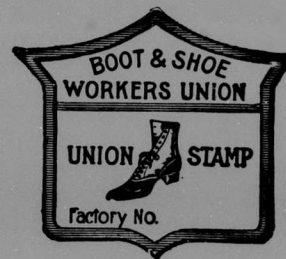
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

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ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract**OUR STAMP INSURES:**

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President/
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

Pragers
Market and Jones Sts

MEN'S UNDERWEAR SPECIAL

MEN'S WOOL GLASTENBURY OR WINSTED
SHIRT AND DRAWERS, GRAY, FALL WEIGHT
The Regular \$2.50 Garment, Our Special per Garment

\$1.98

**THE MISSION BANK**

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

Money sent to all parts of Europe.

Telephone or call and get our rates.

We issue American Relief Administration food drafts without charge.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

OUR GREATEST JANUARY SALE IS NOW IN FULL SWING

A SHOE SALE that offers you High Quality Footwear at lower Sale Prices than you even anticipated.

VAST QUANTITIES of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Thousands upon Thousands of pairs, at the

**Greatest Reductions
In Our History**



See Our Windows **Philadelphia Shoe Co** See Our Windows
 B. KATSEHINSKI
 825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO 525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

HONOR HELICKSON.

The last meeting of the Labor Council adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late John Helickson, who was a delegate to the Council from Carpenters' Local No. 232.

FLAT JANITORS WIN.

Chicago Flat Janitors' Union has blocked the attempt of apartment owners to reduce wages. Chief of Police Fitzmorris acted as arbitrator and his reward provides that wages shall not be reduced and if rents are increased, wages shall also be advanced.

CHICAGO WAITERS RESIST CUT.

A threatened 25 per cent cut in the wages of waiters of the Hotel Morrison which appeared in the form of a printed announcement to this effect hung up in the hotel was forestalled when the Chicago Waiters' Union declared itself ready to call a strike in the hotel if such action should be taken.

The Morrison has an agreement with the union effective until May 1, 1921.

"Our organization is prepared for a finish fight with any hotel or restaurant which tries to break its contract with the union," said President Regan of the Chicago Waiters' Union.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Installation ceremonies for recently elected officers of Grocery Clerks' Union, Local No. 648, were held at the last meeting. The first publication of names of the 1921 officers includes: Margaret King, president; J. R. Lengwinat, first vice-president; F. D. Lewis, second vice-president; Tina Fosen, recording secretary; W. G. Desepte, business agent and financial secretary; J. H. Laird, treasurer; A. N. Seslia, guide; Fred Blanchard, guardian; trustees, R. C. Bossart and J. H. Liebrecht; delegates to the Labor Council, Tina Fosen, W. G. Desepte and A. N. Seslia; delegates to the label section, F. D. Lewis and W. G. Desepte.

DRIVERS LOCAL No. 226.

Officers of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 226, were recently elected and have officially taken up their tenure for 1921. They are: J. J. Rusk, president; John Hagen, vice-president; M. E. Decker, secretary-treasurer; Roy P. Horne, recording secretary; F. J. McGovern, business agent, and "Happy" Burns, trustee.

REARDON HEADS BOARD.

Reorganization of the Board of Public Works was effected Monday by re-election of Timothy A. Reardon, delegates to the Labor Council from the Steamfitters' Union as president.

BOOKBINDERS GAIN.

Officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders report recent gains in nearly a score of cities, where wages have been advanced and working conditions improved. Charters have been issued for new locals in Alexandria, La., and Charlotte, N. C.

POINDEXTER BILL DOOMED.

"This bill will not become a law," is the handwriting of Senator Hiram Johnson on the bottom of a type-written communication from him to the San Francisco Labor Council, relative to the anti-strike bill introduced into Congress by Senator Poindexter of Washington.

SUBMARINE DIVERS.

Submarine Divers local was made a member of the San Francisco Labor Council, and credentials of delegates were passed upon and accepted. In addition, credentials of recently elected delegates from various locals were passed upon and the delegates given the oath of office and seated by President William T. Bonsor.

COUNCIL THANKED.

A letter of appreciation of the work of the Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council, in getting an increase of wages for the Drop Forgers' Local No. 168 was received.

TRUTH VS. FICTION.

Truth versus fiction revealed a marked difference in prices, as they are frequently reduced in the press, and as they are in reality. It happened in Judge Alschuler's court during the recent Chicago wage hearing. Prices, as obligingly offered in the manager's private office, and prices as they are obtained from the unsophisticated clerk, brought to light a "mazuma amputation," that defied all data from the Federal Bureau of Statistics or any other authentic source. The striking difference in prices was due to some bloodless surgery at Libby, McNeill & Libby's, cutting prices for a few minutes for the amusement of the packers' attorneys until Frank McElroy appeared on the scene.

Frank McElroy, organizer and chairman of the Grievance Committee of District Council No. 9 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, who has a habit of calling a spade a spade, rudely disillusioned the attending packers' representatives by raising the prices to what they really are today. Brother McElroy evidently did not have the patience to live up to what some writer has said in a philosophical and consoling way, namely, that "lies have no legs. That's why we all have to stand for them." For he by no means did agree in his testimony as to prices of meats at Libby, McNeill & Libby's with George C. Carlson, one of the packers' witnesses. McElroy and Carlson displayed the "ups" and "downs" of prices in a confusing variety. McElroy had the "ups," while Carlson was teasing with the "downs." The low "made to order" figures used by Carlson, however, went down and out entirely when McElroy came into the limelight with the true, untainted figures with which consumers are quite familiar.

How prices of meats changed radically within twenty-four hours in Judge Alschuler's courtroom, how they were made to look small and how they were raised to look natural again, the following table will tell:

Meats.	"Made to order" low prices for one day.	McElroy's real prices.
Sirloin Steak, lb.....	22c	50c
Rib roast beef, lb.....	15c	40c
Chuck roast beef, lb.....	10c	32c
Pork chops, lb.....	28-30c	33c
Prem. bacon, lb.....	25-45c	45c

The few instances cited above clearly prove that, as Mr. Brennan has stated, "it depends entirely upon the source of information. It makes some difference whether one sees the manager or the clerk."

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